BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1831.

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By the Hon'ble Company's Ship Buckinghamshire which arrived yesterday after noon, having left the Downs on the 25th of January, we have been put in possession of London papers of the 22d of the same month.

Passengers.—Lieut. Col. Whitehill, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Inverarity writer; Capt. Pennefather, 40 foot. Ensign White, ditto, Ensign Waterfield, ditto, Ensign Heron, 20 ditto, Ensign Cayler, 2d ditto, Mr. J. Roberts, and Mr. F. E. Maners, Volunteers, Indian Navy.

The news from home we are sorry to say, appears to be any thing but cheering. The disturbances caused by the agitating system pursued in Ireland and the insurrections in England, still continue to excite the liveliest apprehensions for the peace and prosperity of the country. The latest intelligence respecting the affairs of Poland renders it pretty certain that that country is immediately to become the scene of a most sanguinary contest for the establishment of independence on the one part, and dominion and tyranny on the other. Whatever may be the result, it is satisfactory to consider, that it effectually precludes the interference of Russia at the present critical moment in the affairs of the west of Europe. It will be seen by a reference to our extracts that another change in the Ministry has taken place in France, by which Lafitte becomes the leading member of the new Administration. Some disturbances had been excited in Paris during the trial of the late ministers, but had been most happily counteracted by the mild energy of the King and the more determined vigor of the Minister of War, who appears to possess in as great a degree as ever the qualifications which have so eminently distinguished him throughout his career.

The fate of the traitor Ministers of France is decided—they are condemned to Perpetual Imprisonment.

The examination of witnesses closed on Friday, last week. M. Persil addressed the Peers on Saturday, at great length, and concluded by calling for the condemnation of the prisoners. The counsel for the defence followed.—M. Martignac for Polignac, M. Hennequin for Peyronnet, M. Sauzet for Chantelauze and M. Cremieux for Guernon de Ranville. Count Peyronnet also addressed the Peers in defence of his character, which he complained had been most wantonly and falsely attacked. The arguments of the whole of the prisoner's counsel may be expressed in these few words--by expelling Charles the Tenth, the French nation virtually recognized his responsibility; and if the King were responsible, then the Ministers ceased to be so. There was indeed a legal argument—namely that *coupe d'état*, as they are called, were contemplated by the Charter, and not in violation of it; a piece of special pleading unworthy of the gravtiy of the tribunal to which it was addressed. It is evident that by no possible construction of any article of the Charter, could the King be permitted to abrogate the whole instrument.

M. de Beranger, Chairman of the Committee of Impeachment, replied on Monday (the Court continued its sittings on Sunday): and on Tuesday the Peers proceeded to deliberate.

During this interval of suspense, the excitation in Paris was awful: the Revolution has given to a crowd in that city a character of dignity and power which it does not possess elsewhere. Odillon Barrot published a spirited proclamation, in which he declared the intention of the Government strictly to enforce the law; and Lafayette issued an order of the day, calling on the people to behave orderly and quietly. The case of Guernon de Ranville was generally looked on as a weak one; that of Chantelauze was aggravated by the fact of his having drawn up the report against the press; that of Peyronnet by his pride, and the general dislike of his person; and that of Polignac by his place in the Ministry. With the exception of Peyronnet, the ex-Ministers are a set of most contemptible beings, and serve well to exemplify the danger of intrusting over-much power in the hands of an hereditary magistrate. Charles the Tenth, one of the most pitiful of mankind, had very nearly erected a despotism in France by means of a Premier whose talents, unpropped by influence, would hardly have enabled their owner to figure with approbation as a court newsman.

The following are the terms of the sentence.—

"Considering that by the Ordinances of the 25th of July, the Constitutional Charter of 1814, the electoral laws, and those securing the liberty of the press, were manifestly violated, and that the Royal power thereby usurped the functions of the Legislature;

"Considering that, although the individual will of Charles the Tenth may have influenced the determination of the accused, that circumstance cannot relieve them from their legal responsibility;

"Considering that it appears from the proceedings, that A. Jules Armand Marie Prince Polignac, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of War *ad interim*, and President to the Council of Ministers; Pierre Denis, Comte de Peyronnet, as Minister of the Interior; Jean Claude Balthazar Victor Chantelauze, as Garde des Sceaux and Minister of Justice; and Martial Comte Annibal Perpetue Magloire, Comte de Guernon Ranville, as Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs; all responsible in the terms of the 13th article of the Charter of 1814, countersigned the Ordinances of the 25th July, the illegality of which they themselves acknowledge; that they took every means to inforce the execution of them, and that they advised the King to declare the city in a state of seige, in order to subdue by arms the legitimate resistance of the citizens;

"Considering that these acts constitute the crime of treason, provided against by the 56th article of the Charter of 1814;

"Declares le Prince de Polignac, le Compte de Peyronnet, Victor Chantelauze, and le Compte de Guernon Ranville, *guilty of the crime of treason.*

"Considering that *no law has determined the punishment of treason*, and that the court is therefore under the necessity of supplying the deficiency;

"According to the 7th article of the Penal, code which classes transportation (1) among the punishments stigmatizing with infamy;

"According to the 17th article of the same Code, which declares transportation to be for life;

"According to the 18th article, which declares that transportation involves civil death, and the 25th article of the Code Civile, which regulates the consequences of civil death;

"Considering that there is not any place, out of the Continental dominions of France, to which criminals sentenced to transportation can be taken and detained;

"Condemns le Prince de Polignac to be imprisoned for life in the Continental dominions of the kingdom; declares him deprived of his titles, rank, and orders; *declares him civilly dead*; all the other consequences of transportation remaining in force, as regulated by the articles before mentioned.

"Considering the facts of the case as appearing from the proceedings;

"Condemns le Comte de Peyronnet, Victor Chantelauze, and le Comte de Guernon Ranville, to imprisonment for life; directs them to be placed *in a state of interdiction*, comformably to the 28th and 29th articles of the Penal Code; declares them equally deprived of their titles, rank, and orders.

"Condemns all the accused, individually and collectively, to pay the expenses of the proceedings.

"Orders the present sentence to be communicated by message to the Chamber of Deputies. Orders that it should be printed and posted up in Paris and every other commune of the Kingdom, and transmitted to the Garde des Sceaux, Minister of Justice, for the purpose of being carried into execution."

The prisoners were removed in the middle of the night to the castle of Vincennes, their old lodging; where the judgement of the court was announced to them, and where they will remain until removed to their place of ultimate confinement, the fortress of Hâm in Picardy.

Although the crowds in the streets are described, during the latter days of the trial, as very great, only one act of violence is recorded. A ruffian of the mob, whom one of the National Guard was removing with gentle force, stabbed him; and was, in return, instantly ran through with a bayonet by the soldier-citizen's comrade. Lafayette was hooted by some of the baser portion of the crowd. The old soldier became at length irritated at this novel treatment, and called on the hooters to stand forth—"he had never seen them before, though he well knew the faces of all the friends of liberty, and he was sure they were not present at the defence of the barricades [in July." The conduct of the National Guard is universally spoken of with unmodified praise; their firmness, and regularity, and good temper, seem indeed to have been most admirable. The capital had regained, in a great measure, its tranquillity, now the worst is known; and—an unerring test of the supposed stability of the government—the public funds were rising

An express, in the *Times* of this morning, brings down the news from Paris to Thursday a midday. Louis Philip had addressed the National Guard on their excellent behaviour during the trial; and Lafayette had published an order of the day, eulogizing also a corps for which no eulogy is too high. The private letters give an imposing account of the somewhat threatening appearance of the city on Wednesday night. The whole of the military were again in arms; and notwithstanding the cold and wet, the whole of the non-military part of Paris was in the street. Every thing seemed to announce a collision between the agents of disturbance and the friends of order, when the King determined to execute what the correspondent of the *Times* call Louis Philip's coup *d'état*. He left the palace at midnight, and accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, his second son, rode, accompanied by a picquet of cavalry of the National Guard, through the whole of the more crowded streets. "It is the King who comes behind," cried the soldiers as they slowly advanced—"he in the cloak and without his hat; the Duke de Nemours is here also." The appeal to the Parisians was received in the same frank and noble spirit in which it was made. Louis Philip was welcomed with enthusiasm wherever he moved; the crowds, when he retired, went quietly home, and now Paris is as tranquil as if no second trial had threatened its peace. The most streneous asserters of order on the present occasion, we must add, have been the students of the different schools. In every country, indeed, the intelligence of the people may be expected to be on the side of government, unless where the forms of the latter are studiously framed to alienate and disgust it.—*Spectator, Dec.* 25.

13. ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT. Lord ALTHORP, on Thursday, stated that Ministers had changed their mind in respect to the day of adjournment: they now proposed the 3rd instead of the 8th of February. He thought that there would be ample time for the House to get through the business of the sessions, as it was not in the habit of meeting on an earlier day than the 3rd or 4th, and had then, for the most part, forms to go through, which occupied the first three or four days after it met.

General GASCOYNE thought no satisfactory reason had been assigned for so long an adjournment; and Colonel SIBTHORP suggested that the House might still sit to receive petitions, if it had nothing else to do.

Mr. LONG WELLESLEY thought the present Ministry something like the hare with many friends—every one wished it well, but nobody gave it any assistance. Ministers were the best judges of the proper length of the adjournment, and ought to be allowed in common courtesy to settle it.

Lord F. L. GOWER concurred with Mr. Wellesley, that the objections taken to the course proposed by Lord Althorp were embarrassing and unfair.

To a question from Mr. BRISCOE, Lord ALTHORP replied, that the question of Reform would be brought forward by Ministers as soon as possible after the recess. In answer to another question, the same noble Lord said the Budget would be brought forward on as early a day as possible after Parliament again met.—*Spectator, Dec.* 25.

The rising in Poland has yet met with neither check nor interruption. General Clopecxy has been declared, or has declared himself, Dictator; and perhaps if at any period absolute power in one person is desirable or tolerable, it is at such a crisis of a nation's fate, when the combination of all its energies is required to resist external assault. Price Constantine is said still to be on the left bank of the Vistula, and to have retreated on Pultawi. The Paris letters of this morning contain no additional intelligence.—*Spectator, Dec.* 25.

THE KING AND HIS COURT.—From the wish, it is said, of the King to have the whole of his family about him on Christmas Day, the marriage of Miss Fitzclarence and Viscount Falkland did not take place until Monday. The celebration was private---that is, as private as regal parties can well be. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Chichester; the bride was given away by the King; his Majesty, the Queen, the Duke of Sussex, Princess Augusta, the Princess Elizabeth, and Prince George of Cumberland, attested the certificate. Colonel Fitzclarence acted as bridgeroom's man, and Miss d'Este and Miss Boyle as bridesmaids. The noble pair left the Pavilion immediately after the ceremony.

A Privy Council was held at the Pavilion on the same day, at which Lord Holland, we are happy to notice, was present: that excellent nobleman has been so much indisposed, that we believe he has hardly been in his place in Parliament since he accepted office. The King and Queen continue to enjoy excellent health; of which both their Majesties make moderate and rational use, relieving business with amusement, without pushing the one to fatigue or the other to satiety. They enter this day on a new year—we hope a happy one; the last was fertile in events of the highest importance, the issues of which are yet hidden in darkness and big with lessons of wisdom to King and to subjects. His Majesty's power was born amidst storms and nurtured in the whirlwind; may its course be peaceful, and its results prosperous. He who sways a sceptre in the year 1831 must expect to find it no sinecure; but there is nothing that steadiness, prudence, mildness, and honesty may not hope to accomplish. All these William the Fourth possesses in a very high degree, and by their fair exercise he may build for himself a fame purer and more lasting than all the warlike trophies which the conquerors of the last forty years have erected.—*Spectator, January 1st.*

In our last Number, we related the dangerous appearance of the French capital on the 22nd December, and the excited manner in which the storm which threatened to burst over it was dispelled by the King. Since that evening, no symptom of riot has occurred, though the capital is still, if we may believe reports of the correspondents of our Daily Papers, in rather an unsettled state. On the 23rd, the thanks of the Deputies were voted to the National Guards for their conduct on Wednesday; in which vote of thanks, on the motion of M. Lafitte, the students, who had also contributed in no small degree to the preservation of order, were included. These young men, who amount altogether to about twelve thousand, and many of whom, especially of the medical schools, are strangers to France, held a meeting on the afternoon of the 24th, and voted—perhaps a merited return—their solemn rejection of the thanks of the Chamber, and a declaration that it neither possessed nor deserved the confidence of the people. They avowed, at the same time, the publication of some inflamatory placards that appeared in the beginning of the week, and which it had been previously alleged they had denied. The boys of the Polytechnic School have been since shut up within the walls of their college, by Soult, who as Minister of War is head of the Establishment. The law of the National Guard was discussed in the Chamber on Saturday. The law provided for the abrogation of the office of General of the Guard—an office which has only existed since July. It was intended, notwithstanding, that the King, with whom the power remained, should confer it anew on General Lafayette; but this the veteran declined,—it has been insinuated, out of wounded vanity: but surely Lafayette stands too high to be affected by any slight which either the King or the Legislature of France could put on him. He himself declared, in his place in the Chamber, on Monday, that he had resigned because he considered the office to be inconsistent with a free constitution, and from that feeling he had refused it in 1793. In consequence of the resignation of LAFAYETTE, M. DUPONT DE L'EURE, the most popular man of the Cabinet, has quitted his *portfeuille*, and ODILLON BARROT, the Prefect of the Seine, has also resigned. The office of Commander of the National Guard of Paris—not of France—has been given to General LOBA, an old aid-de-camp of NAPOLEON; and a M. BAUDE has been appointed Prefect of the Seine. No successor is named to Dupont de l'Eure. These facts were announced to the Parisians on Sunday, by an address of Lafayette, and also of the Monarch, to the National Guard and by the ordinances which notified the new appointments. A motion of Boissy d'Anglas, for a conmmittee to inquire into the riots of last week, has been withdrawn. The Ministers declare them to have proceeded from the same partie who were defesated in July; and M. Lafitte asserts that he has proof of this in the hand writing of one of the conspirators.

The complaints against the Chambers, in publishing which, the students, at their meeting, acted only as the spokesmen of France, have at length induced the Ministers to come forward with the long-delayed law for election. The old law, it will be recollected, was to a certain degree modified by the Charter; but a farther extention of the franchise is considered to be imperatively necessary, and a disolution of the Chamber, that it may be re-elected under the new system. Most of the Deputies sit under the old.

The late Ministers have already almost passed from the memory of the quidnuncs of the capital. It is now said that POLIGNAC will be sent to solitary confinement to the fort of Mont St. Michael's, in Normandy, and that the rest will be relegated to Ham, in Picardy, as at first intended. The sentence on POLIGNAC dissolves all the legal ties which connected him with the world, as effectually as his natural death would have done. His wife may re-marry, and his children will enter on the possession of his property, in the same way as if he were actually deceased. The place of his confinement is described as of the gloomiest kind.—*Spectator, 1st Jan.* 1831.

Accounts from Poland, received since our last publication, state that the Grand Duke Constantine quitted the neighbourhood of Warsaw on the 4th December, at which time he

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had still about 9000 men with him. The Polish army is gaining rapid accessions: so early as the 9th, only eleven days after the rising, it was rated to 145,000. The Polish chiefs have been so far from wishing to harass Constantine in his retreat, that a party of the troops crossed the vistula for the express purpose of facilitating it. The intelligence of the first insurrection seems to have frightened the Emperor Nicholas from his propriety. "He fell," say the accounts, "into a most violent passion;" he then hurried to the meeting of the Chapter St. George, which consists of the grand military and civil dignitaries, and they got into as great a passion at the news as their master,—"and all of them, falling down on their knees, swore to revenge the outrage offered to their Sovereign." The capital, it is said, has caught the same wrathful spirit; and 10,000 young men—the second account says 20,000—have inscribed their names at part of the army of Poland. So impetuous was Nicholas, that the troops destined for the chastisement of his revolted subjects were ordered to be forwarded to the borders on sledges. General DIEBITSCH, whom reports had stationed in Berlin, but who appears to be still in Russia, was to take the command. Subsequent accounts say that the march of the Imperial army had been suspended by the weather —we hope General Frost will [illegible] as good an account of them as he did of the captors of Moscow. A deputation left Warsaw on the 10th, for the purpose of laying before the Czar a true statement of the grievances under which the Poles have long laboured; and, on the 16th, a messenger from NICHOLAS arrived at Warsaw, with orders to the Council of Administration, which, however, no longer exists. The communications between Russia and Poland were on the 12th again opened.

The Polish Diet met on the, 11th, when the Dictator, as a matter of form, resigned his commission. The formal opening took place on the 21st, when the choice of Marshal or President having fallen on Wladislau Ostrowski, deputy for Petrikau, that nobleman immediately subscribed thirty thousand florins towards the wants of the state. His example was followed by all the Deputies, according to their ability. This is patriotism. The Diet, as its first act, recognized the propriety of the insurrection. Every effort seems to be making for putting Praga and Warsaw in the best possible state of defence; and if Nicholas can keep his fury warm until the spring, we indulge a hope that Clopecki's cannon will suffice to cool it.—*Spectator, Jan.* 1.

The Emperor NICHOLAS has, by a ukase dated the 13th December, appointed General DIEBITSCH generalissimo of the army destined to act against Poland. The same document declares the governments of Grodno, Wilna, Minsk, Podolia, Volhynia, and the province of Byalistock, in a state of war. The army will, it is said, consist of 160,000 men: it will be accompanied by the Emperor, who intends to quit Petersburgh for that purpose, on the 14th inst. The Berlin papers quote a Proclamation, dated St. Petersburg, 17th December, in which the following conditions are offered to the Poles as the immutable resolves of their father and sovereign.

"1. The Russians who are detained prisoners shall be set at liberty.

"2. The Council of Administration shall resume its functions, as instituted in 1826. The authorities, civil and military, shall obey its orders, and not acknowledge any illegitimate authority.

"4. The chief of corps of the army shall assemble the troops, and shall direct their course with them to the rendezvous at Plozn.

"5. At the same time, they will inform us of the state of the troops.

"6. All who shall not conform to this military order, shall cease their functions, and be declared dismissed."

The proclamation concludes—

"I will not spurn from me those who regret the error of a moment, and who will return to their duty; but never shall I address men without honour and faith, who have conspired against the tranquillity of their country. What concessions can they imagine they will receive with arms in their hands? They deceive themselves. Traitors of their country, the misfortunes which they have drawn down will fall again upon their own heads!"

Oh! for the breath of that wind which blew in the face of Sennacherib, to lay the vauntings of this spoiler of men! The Poles are active and resolute, and Chlopicki is again installed with ample authority; but we fear the wishes of the insurgents go beyond their ability. Among other signs of the times, seven new journals have appeared since the revolution:—we take an interest in their names—the Conscientious Pole, the Spy, the Patriot, the Standard-bearer, the White Eagle, the Sarmatian Sybil, and the Bard of Free Poland.

The Belgian Congress is busied in passing decrees for the internal regulation of the state. The imposts existing on the 31st December 1830, are continued for six months; the additional 22 centimes on patents on the indirect taxes and the excise are reduced to 13. There are several other regulations: one of them states that the law of 3d June 1830, which imposed a duty on coffee and an increased excise on salt, wine, and other commodities, is *reported*—query, *repealed*?

The French journals still assert that Prince LEOPOLD will be the sovereign of Belgium, with Princess MARY of Orleans for his bride.—*Spectator, Jan.* 8.

The quarterly account of the Revenue was published as usual on the 6th. The falling off during the year ending the 5th instant, compared with that which ended 5th January 1830, is 640,000*l*. In the Customs, there has been an increase of 320,000*l*.; in the Taxes, of 117,000*l*: while in the Excise there has been a decrease of 854,000*l*.; in the Stamps, of 39,000*l*.; in the Post-Office, of 12,000.; and in the Miscellaneous imposts, of 166,000*l*. In the quarter just ended, compared with that of last year, there has been a decrease of 82,000*l*. in the Customs, and of 38,000*l*. in the Excise; with an increase of 27,000*l*. in the Stamps, 9,000*l*. in the Post Office, 45,000*l*. in the Taxes and 9,000*l*. in the Miscellanies; leaving a net decrease of 29,000*l*. The decrease in the Excise is incredibly small, compared with what might have been expected. The Beer-tax, which ceased on 10th October, and the reduction of which could of course only effect the past quarter, did not amount to less than three millions and a half; and as no beer, or very little, is brewed from May to October, the whole of that tax fails to be paid in two or three quarters The nominal diminution of revenue in the quarter just ended, could not be less than 1,000,000l.; the real diminution is somewhat less than the twentieth part of that sum. This is perhaps one of the most remarkable proofs that the revenue tables ever exhibited of the truth of Swift's maxim - that, in the arithmetic of the Custom house, 2 and 2 do *not* make 4. There was another source of small but permanent diminution, in the repeal of the remainder of the Leather-tax; but that also has been made up by an extended consumption of other articles.—*The Spectator, Jan.* 8.

THE KING.—His Majesty continues to enjoy good health and the gay Brighton, as cheerfully as the weather will permit. The Queen had a slight cold last week, but is now better. The Duke of Sussex has left the Pavilion for Holkham. There was a very numerous company with their Majesties on Tuesday, but the rest of the week has been devoted to mere family parties. The King and Queen have limited their excursions for some time to carriage-drives. The story of the Royal visit to Scotland has been contradicted: it is now said that it will not take place this year. The visit to Ireland, which was planned to follow that to Scotland, is at present equally problematical.—*The Spectator, Jan.* 8.

There is not much of positive intelligence from Warsaw since our last publication. The feelings of the people and the power of the chiefs are portrayed in the various private letters which reach this country, directly and indirectly, according to the wishes and hopes of the writers. The correspondents of the French and English journals would make us believe that every where throughout the revolted provinces the utmost enthusiasm is felt; and that death or victory is not only the watchword, but will be practically exemplified when the shock of the encounter comes. The Berlin letters report that even in Warsaw the spirit of resistance is not so powerful as it was—that the Dictator is by no means so popular—that the national excitement extends to but a few miles round the capital. Perhaps the truth lies between these extremes. Five-and-twenty years ago, Poland was a land of slaves. The ass in the fable, when urged to fly from the enemy, wished to know if he used two pack-saddles instead of one. The Polish people probably cared little about the domination of Russia so long as it did not impose an additional pack-saddle. The numerous nobility, the real freemen of the country, have something at stake, and they are now fairly committed with the Czar.

The emperor has issued a manifesto, which we subjoin. It is stern enough; but the influences of freedom have penetrated even the furs of the imperial mantle. With all Nicholas's loftiness of resolve, he is not in words, and much less do we believe will he be found in fact, averse to a compromise, which would leave his late Polish subjects in a better condition nominally than they have hitherto been. We say nominally for under a despot all approaches to freedom of government are but nominal. Poland had, it is well known, a Constitution; and yet it was subject to every caprice of a brutal and ignorant tyrant, without the possibility of redress.

The following is the new proclamation.

"We, Nicholas, by the Grace of God, emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c., to all our faithful subjects, greeting:—

"A terrible treason has convulsed the kingdom of Poland, which is united to Russia. Evil-minded men, whom the benefits of the Emperor Alexander, the magnaminious restorer of there country, hand not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the constitution which he had granted them enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the outset of their crimes on the 17th (29th) November, by rebellion, bloodshed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother, the Czarowitsch and Grand Duke, Constantine Paulowitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the palace of the Czarowitsch; while, at the same time, by spreading, in several quarters of the city, false reports that the Russian troops were massacring the peaceable citizens, they succeeded in gaining the people and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The Czarowitsch then resolved to take up a position in the environs of Warsaw, with the Russian troops that he had with him, and the Polish troops that remained faithful to their duty, and not act offensively, in order to avoid all occasion for the effusion of blood; to shew clearly the absurdity and the falsehood of the reports that were spread, to give the authorities of the city time and means, with the aid of the well-disposed citizens, to recall to their duty those who had been led astray, and to keep the evil-minded in check; but this expectation was not fulfilled. The Council of Administration could not succeed in restoring order; incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition, by removing the members named by us, and establishing others forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. There was nothing left for us to do but earnestly to entreat the Czarowitsch to send back the Polish troops who had left Warsaw with him, in order to preserve public and private property from further pillage. Soon after this council was totally disolved, and the whole town placed in the hands of a general. At the same time a repot was spread of a similar insurrection in all the provinces of the kingdom of Poland: the same means were every where employed—seduction, menaces, falsehoods, the object of which was to subject the peaceable citizens to the power of some rebels. In these serious and deplorable circumstances, the Cazrowitsch thought it necessary to follow the advice of the Council of State; and he permitted the small number of Polish troops who had remained faitful, to return to Warsaw, in order, if posible, to protect person and property. He himself, with the Russian troops, quitted the kingdom of Poland, and on the 1st (13th) December arrived at the village of Wlodaw, in Volhynia. In this manner, a crime, which had been long meditated, was consummated. After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity under the protection of our government; again it precipitates itself in to an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to us, their legitimate master.

"Russians, you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts, burning with zeal for the throne, comprehend what ours feel. At the first news of the treason, your answer was a new oath of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we see, in the whole extent of our vast empire, only one impulse in the hearts of all—only one sentiment—the desire of sparing no effort for the honour of their Sovereign, the inviolability of the empire, and to sacrifice to it their riches, property, and even lives. We have contemplated with emotion this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to the country; and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer to it by words of moderation.

"New sacrifices, new efforts, will not be necessary. God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us; and powerful Russia is able, in a single decisive battle, to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numberous victories, are already assembled on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punnish the treason; but at the same time, we will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak, who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion. No, all the subjects of our kingdon of Poland, all the inbitants of Warsaw have not taken part in the conspiracy, and its deplorable consequences. Several have shewn, by dying gloriously, that they knew their duty; others, as we have seen by the reports of the Grand Duke, were obliged to return, with tears of despair, to the places occupied by the rebels: they form, with the victims of fraud and seduction, the greater part of the army, and of the kingdom of Poland. We addressed them in a proclamation of the 5th (17th) of this month, in which, expressing our just displeasure at the violation of faith, we gave orders to put an end to all usurpation of power, illicit armaments, and replace every thing on its former footing. By doing this, they may still repair the fault of their countrymen, and save the kingdom of Poland from the disastrous, consequences of a criminal infatuation. In pointing out this as the only means of safety, we make known to all our faithful subjects this effect of our clemency; they will see it in our resolution to maintain untouched the rights of the throne, and to protect the country, as well as the equally firm resolution to excuse those who have been led astray.

"Russians! The example of your Emperor will serve you as a guide; justice and not vengeance, unshaken firmness in the combat for the honour and welfare of the state, without hatred towards infatuated adversaries—love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom of Poland who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persevere in your peace and tranquility, with firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and in a monarch who knows the greatness and the sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his empire and the glory of his Russian name. "NICHOLAS."

"At St. Petersburgh 12h (24th) December, 1830, in the 6th year of our reign.—*Spectator, January* 15.

(From the Spectator, January 22.)

The accounts from Warsaw, or rather of Warsaw, still continue to vary according to the views and wishes of the writers. Those which appear in the Berlin papers dwell on the want of union among the patriots, and the apathy in their cause which every where prevails, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. Of the want of union, the most favourable reports unluckily furnish us with some proofs, though of its extent or causes, nothing is said. A proclamation of the Dictator, issued on the 5th instant, deprecates the differences that prevail in the army, and exhorts the parties to sacrifice their private interests to the good of their country.

The two Chambers at Warsaw have agreed to a manifesto, of which the concluding paragraph runs thus—

"Persuaded that our liberty and our independence have not been hostile to other nations that, on the contrary, they produced a political equilibrium, and formed a rampart for the people of Europe, which may be peculiarly useful to them at this moment, we appear before the Powers and the People, with the conviction that policy and humanity will equally declare for the defence of our sacred cause. And even in this struggle, the dangers of which we do not dissemble, we should have to combat alone for all the others, full of courage in the sacredness of our cause: in our courage, and the support of Almighty we shall combat for liberty to our latest breath; and if Providence, in its wisdom, has decreed that this land shall be for ever enslaved—if the liberty of Poland in this last effort falls under the ruins of its cities and the dead bodies of its defenders—our enemy will reign over one desert more; and the loyal Pole will die with the consolation, that if Heaven has not granted him the happiness to save his country and its liberty, he has, at least, by this mortal struggle, placed in safety, for a time, the liberties of other nations who are threatened."

The Russian army will, it is said, amount to 200,000 men; and it was expected to enter Poland about the 8th instant. Diebitsch being sick, the command, it has been asserted, will be given to Paskewitch, who figured in the Asiatic campaign during the late Turkish war. There are doubts, however, on this head, as Paskewitch is a Lithuanian.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the news of the Polish insurrection has been received with great joy at Constantinople, where it was announced on the 17th December. The Sultan, it is said, anticipates the saving of his treasure, if not the recovery of his power, from the diversion. At Peru it was confidently rumoured, that a demand for a fresh delay in the payment of the indemnity would be made.

There has been a report of an encounter between the advanced guards of the Poles and Russians, the advantages of which are given to the former; but this intelligence seems at least premature.

In Switzerland the disputes still continue A private letter of the 16th, dated Mulhausen, describes a rencontre between the troops of the corporation of Basle and the peasantry, in which several persons fell on the corporation side, and a few prisoners of the peasantry were taken. Some hopes are entertained of an amicable settlement; if the peasants hold out, those hopes will be realized—otherwise the amicable settlement will be but a restoration of the old corporation tyranny. It is a curious feature in those disturbances, to find the Emperor of Austria, who had been charged with disapproving of them, disclaiming, through the German papers, the imputation, as wholly void of truth.

The letters from Spain describe the Government of that country as extremely urgent with the English Government for the recognition of Miguel. Perhaps of all the reasons for refusing it, the entreaties of Ferdinand might be numbered among the strongest: it would, in the absence of all proof, be deemed an indifferent cause which has the gratuitous assistance of such an advocate.

The war of proclamations has not ceased in the Sister Island, but it has been varied by dispersions of meetings, and by arrests.

On the 13th, Lord Anglesey, whose feats in words has been rather successful, issued a proclamation by which it was supposed that assemblies for the repeal of the Union would be put down for ever and ever. After noticing

"The Society of the friends of Ireland, of all Religious Persuasions;" 'The Irish Society of Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Association,' 'The Association of Irish Volunteers for the Repeal of the Union,' 'The General Association of Ireland for the Prevention of Unlawful meetings, and for the Protection and Exercise of the sacred Right of Petitioning for the Redress of Grievances,' 'The Subcribers to the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen Street,' "—

the proclamation proceeds—

"'And whereas it had been made known to us, that other meetings of the said association, or body of persons, for such purposes, under the aforesaid designations, or some of them, or some other name or names, and under various pretexts and devices are intended to be held"—

and terminates in the usual form.

On Saturday the Committee of thirty-one, appointed to manage the general meeting to petition for the repeal, breakfasted at Hay's hotel, Holmes's being interdicted. The eggs and toast were hardly swallowed, when Alderman Darley and Mr. Greaves, two police magistrates, entered, and required the meeting, which at the time consisted of about fifty persons, to disperse. O'Connell insisted on the dispersion proclamation being read in terms of the act: and, after addressing the meeting for about fourteen minutes, his watch having been previously compared with that of the Magistrate (the act only allows fifteen minutes for compliance), the party broke up, with three cheers for the repeal.

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